

**1345.4 - SA Stats, May 2010**

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 25/05/2010

## Summary

### Contents

#### CONTENTS



##### **Feature Articles**

###### **NEW THIS MONTH - Interstate Departures from South Australia**

South Australia currently has the slowest population growth of all Australian mainland states and a key factor behind this slow growth rate is the state's annual net loss of people due to interstate migration.



##### **Demography**

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**  
Outer Adelaide SD records South Australia's largest population growth.



##### **Labour Force**

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**  
Trend unemployment rate for males in SA remains lower than females.



##### **Incomes**

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**  
In the year to February 2010 average weekly full time earnings in SA rose by 2.1% compared to 5.9% nationally.



##### **State Accounts**

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**  
Household final consumption expenditure in SA increases slightly in the December quarter 2009.



##### **Consumption**

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**  
Expenditure on Clothing, footwear and personal accessories up 19.4% in the year to March 2010.



##### **Investment**

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**  
Exploration expenditure on Copper and Uranium accounts for two thirds of all exploration expenditure in South Australia in the December quarter 2009.



##### **Construction**

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**  
Number of dwelling units approved in South Australia rises 2.8% in March 2010.



##### **Price Indexes**

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**  
SA's housing price index rises 2.7% in March quarter 2010.



##### **Housing Finance**

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**  
Average home loan commitment for 1st home buyers in SA rises 6.3% in March 2010.



##### **International Merchandise Trade**

Includes: **Exports and Imports**  
Wine accounts for 19.5% of South Australian exports in March 2010.



##### **Water**

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**  
Adelaide's reservoir levels remain at 61% of capacity in April 2010.

# In this issue

## NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

June 2010  
July 2010  
August 2010  
September 2010  
October 2010  
November 2010

### Release Date

29 June 2010  
27 July 2010  
31 August 2010  
28 September 2010  
26 October 2010  
30 November 2010

## WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

This month's **SA Stats** includes a feature article that focuses on Interstate departures from South Australia. The State currently has the slowest population growth of all Australian mainland states and a key factor behind this slow growth rate is the state's annual net loss of people due to interstate migration. The issue of net migration outflow is highlighted in both the State Population Policy and South Australia's Strategic Plan with the latter including the specific target of reducing annual net interstate migration loss to zero by 2010, and then sustaining a net inflow through to 2014.

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Construction; Consumption; Housing Finance; Incomes; International Merchandise Trade; Labour Force; Price Indexes; and Water.

## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email [sa.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:sa.statistics@abs.gov.au).

## Feature Articles



## FEATURE ARTICLES

### 2010

May 2010	Interstate Departures from South Australia
Apr 2010	Engineering Construction in South Australia
Mar 2010	Burial and cremation trends in South Australia
Feb 2010	The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Jan 2010	Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream

### 2009

Dec 2009	International Students in South Australia
Nov 2009	Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia
Oct 2009	Who's Not in the Labour Force?
Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling
Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?
Jun 2009	Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards
May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure
<b>2008</b>	
Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	<u>Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage</u>
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	<u>New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia</u>
May 2008	<u>Literacy of South Australians</u>
April 2008	<u>South Australia's Migrant Population</u>
	<u>South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force</u>
Feb 2008	<u>South Australia's Mining Industry</u>
	<u>Water Supply in South Australia</u>
Jan 2008	<u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u>
	<u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u>
<b>2007</b>	
Nov 2007	<u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u>
	<u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u>
Oct 2007	<u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u>
Aug 2007	<u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u>
Jul 2007	<u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u>
	<u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u>
May 2007	<u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u>
	<u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
Apr 2007	<u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u>
	<u>River Murray - South Australia</u>
Mar 2007	<u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u>
Feb 2007	<u>Births - South Australia</u>
Jan 2007	<u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u>
<b>2006</b>	
Dec 2006	<u>Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption</u>
Nov 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u>
Oct 2006	<u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u>
Sep 2006	<u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u>
Aug 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u>
	<u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u>
Jul 2006	<u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u>
	<u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
May 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u>
Apr 2006	<u>International Trade in Services</u>
	<u>International Students in South Australia</u>
Feb 2006	<u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u>

Jan 2006	<u>Survey of work in selected Culture &amp; Leisure Activities</u>
<b>2005</b>	
Nov 2005	<u>Household Income in South Australia</u> <u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u>
Oct 2005	<u>SA Business and Innovation</u> <u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u>
Aug 2005	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u> <u>Transition from School</u>

## Demography



### DEMOGRAPHY

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,629,500 at 30 September 2009, an increase of about 20,900 persons (1.3%) since 30 September 2008. Nationally, the ERP was 22,065,700 at 30 September 2009, an increase of about 451,900 persons (2.1%) since 30 September 2008.

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end September quarter 2009 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 165.4	117.0	1.7
Victoria	5 473.3	117.9	2.2
Queensland	4 450.4	115.2	2.7
South Australia	1 629.5	20.9	1.3
Western Australia	2 259.5	64.3	2.9
Tasmania	504.4	5.0	1.0
Northern Territory	227.0	5.1	2.3
Australian Capital Territory	353.6	6.5	1.9
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>22 065.7</b>	<b>451.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.  
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2008-09, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (1.9%) followed by Yorke and Lower North (1.4%).

#### Estimated Resident Population(a), By Statistical Division - South Australia

	2008		2009	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 172.6	1.2	1 187.5	1.3
Outer Adelaide	134.1	2.0	136.6	1.9

Yorke and Lower North	46.4	1.1	47.1	1.4
Murray Lands	70.2	0.5	70.4	0.4
South East	65.4	0.8	66.0	0.8
Eyre	35.2	0.6	35.6	1.0
Northern	80.1	0.7	80.5	0.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>1 604.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1 623.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Estimates for 2008 are revised to align with new 2008 state and territory totals and estimates for 2009 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2008-09 (cat. no. 3218.0)

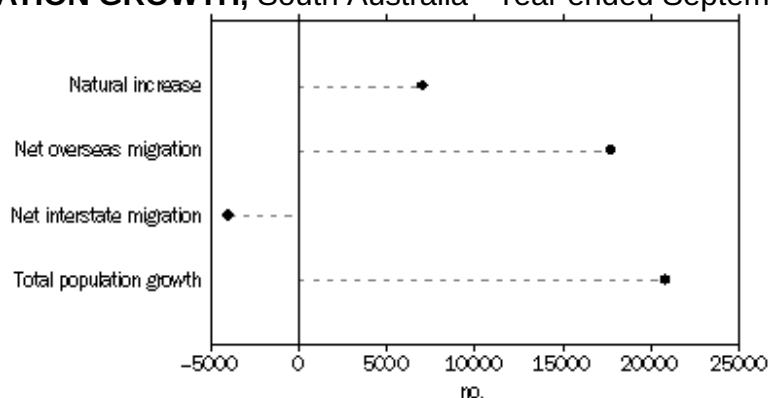
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 3.083MB)

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 30 September 2009, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,076 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 17,732 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 3,952 persons.

For the year ended 30 September 2009, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 154,507 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 297,369 people.

**POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended September 2009**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

#### CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

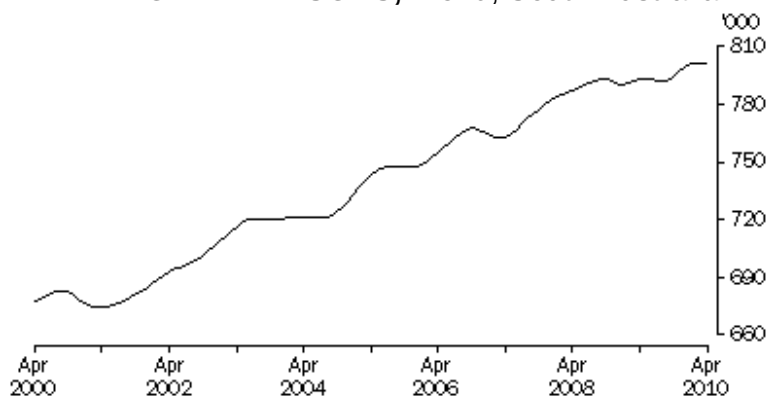
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

## EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia rose 1.2% (9,500 persons) between August 2009 and February 2010. However, in recent months, this growth has reached a plateau with 801,700 persons employed in April 2010. The total number of persons employed in Australia in April 2010 was 11,016,500, an increase of 2.2% on the number employed in April 2009 (10,776,000).

**EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend, South Australia**



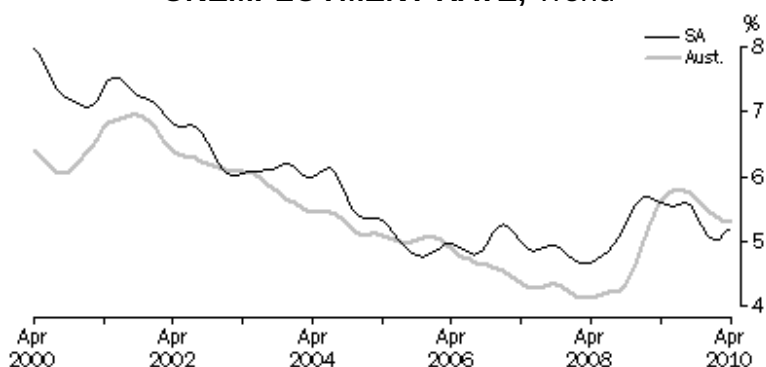
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia in April 2010 was 355,900 (in trend terms); a 0.3% increase from the previous month (355,000). Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full-time accounted for 81.6% of the male workforce, down from 83.7% in April 2009. The number of females employed full-time increased slightly to be 184,500 in April 2010. Despite increasing for the last six months, the estimate remains slightly (0.5%) below the peak recorded in May 2009 (185,400). At that time full-time female employees accounted for 49.8% of the female workforce. In April 2010, this proportion was 50.5%.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

After falling from 5.6% to 5.0% between September 2009 and February 2010, the unemployment rate for South Australia (in trend terms) has risen to be 5.2% in April 2010. Australian unemployment remained steady at 5.3% in April 2010. South Australia's unemployment rate has been lower than the national rate since May 2009.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend**

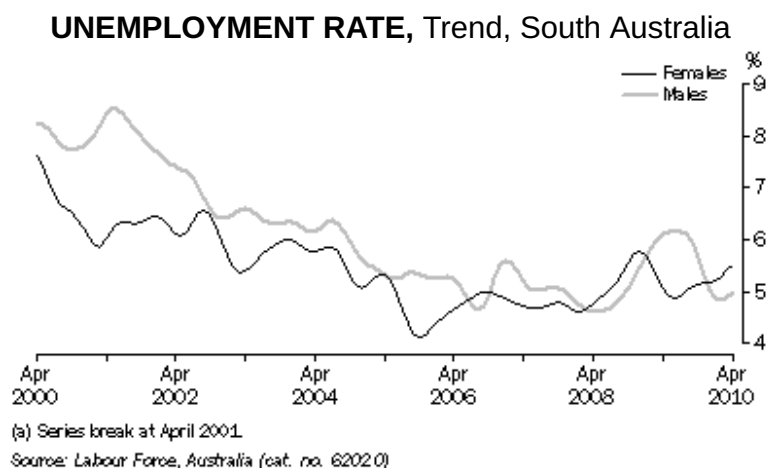


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

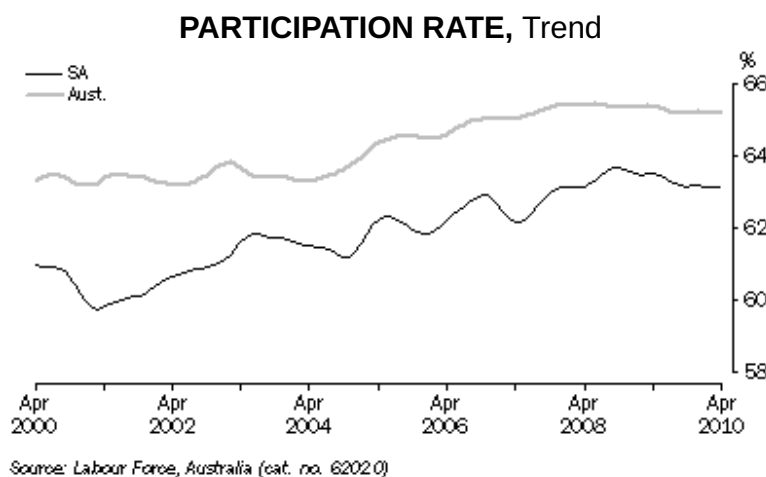
Since recording a low of 4.8% in February 2010, the trend unemployment rate for males in South Australia has been on the rise, climbing to 5.0% in April 2010. This remains lower than the female unemployment rate for the fifth consecutive month. The trend unemployment rate for South Australian females has been increasing over the last six months and was 5.5% in April 2010.

Nationally the trend unemployment rates for males and females in April 2010 remained steady at 5.3%.



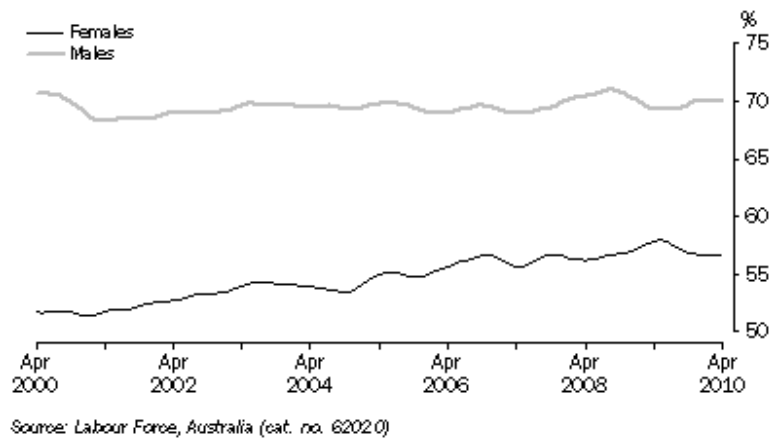
## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia has shown little movement over the last nine months and was 63.1% in April 2010. Australia's trend participation rate has held steady at 65.2% over the same period.



In South Australia, the participation rate for males has held steady at 70.0% in April 2010. The Australian participation rate for males has shown little change over the last seven months and was 72.2% in April 2010. From a peak of 57.9% in April and May 2009, the participation rate for South Australian females fell to be 56.6% at the beginning of 2010, and has remained steady at this level over the ensuing four months. The Australian female participation rate fell slightly to be 58.3% in April 2010.

## PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend, South Australia



## Incomes



### INCOMES

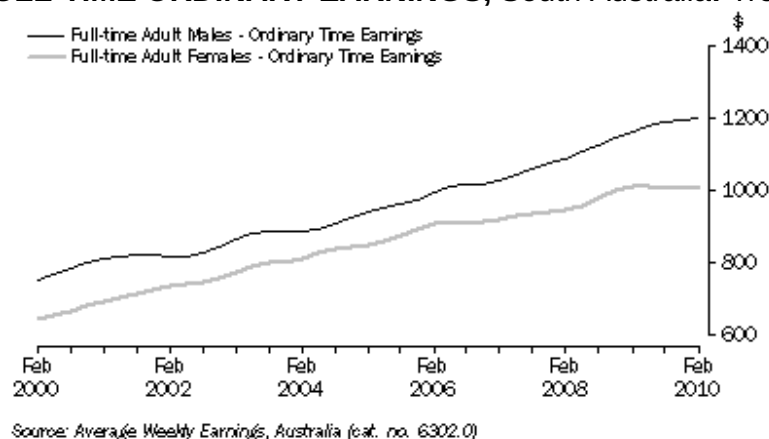
#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.1% to \$1,132.90 in the 12 months to February 2010. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 5.9% (up to \$1,243.10).

In the 12 months to February 2010, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 2.9% to \$1,200.10. Whilst the rate of growth in South Australian male earnings has slowed it has remained positive. This has not been the case for females with the estimate recorded in February 2010 (\$1,009.20) 0.5% lower than the corresponding quarter of the previous year (\$1,014.50). On average, South Australian females working full-time earn 15.9% less than their male counterparts.

Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 6.4% to \$1,330.90 and female earnings rose 4.6% to \$1,092.20 in the year to February 2010.

#### FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia: Trend





For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

## State Accounts



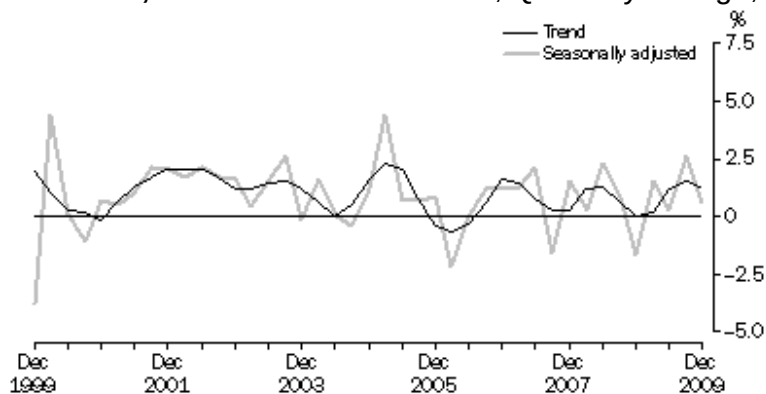
### STATE ACCOUNTS

#### STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's December quarter 2009 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$20,857m; an increase of 1.2% from the September quarter 2009 and 4.1% over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 1.4% to \$316,876m over this period.

The only state or territory to record a decrease for the quarter was the Northern Territory (down 0.4%).

#### STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia

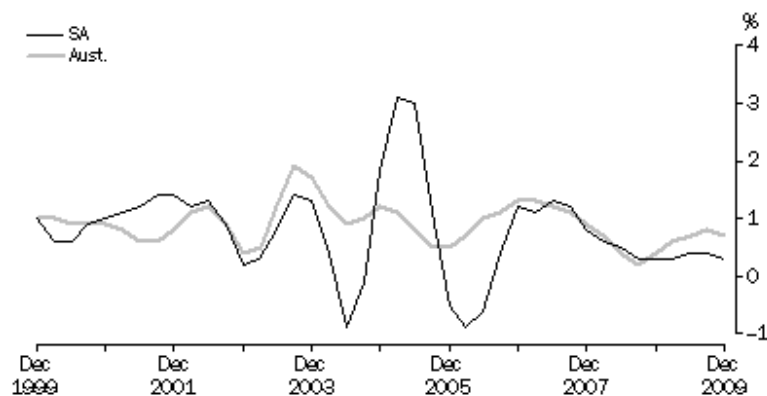


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

#### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's December quarter 2009 HFCE was \$11,863m; an increase of 0.3% over the result recorded in the September quarter and representing 6.9% of the national total (\$171,004m). The value of HFCE Australia increased by 0.7% between the September and December quarters 2009.

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change

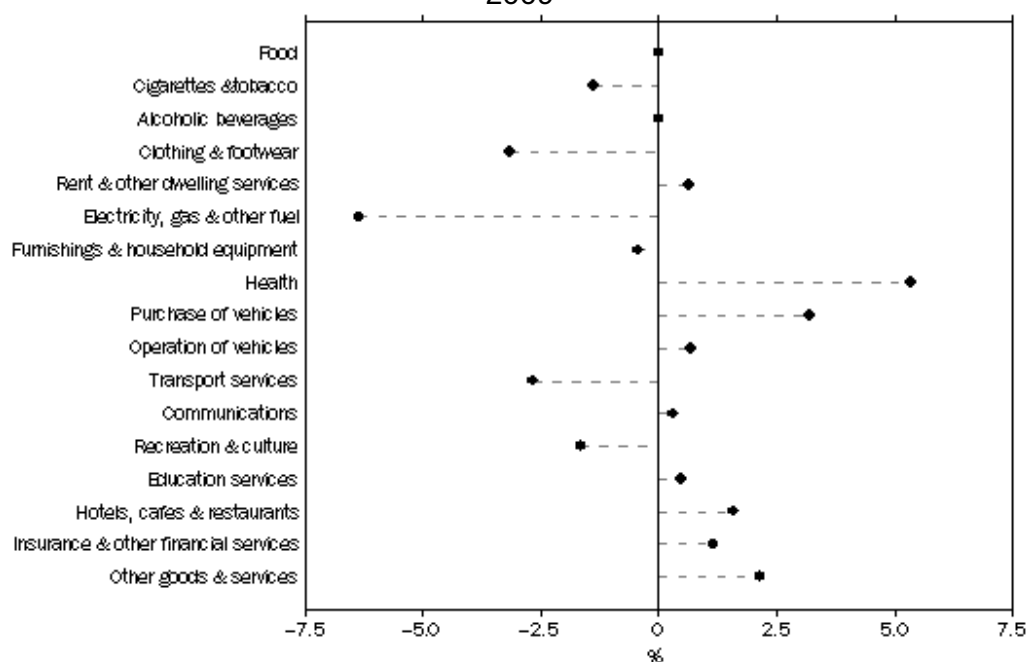


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the December quarter 2009 were Health (up 5.4% from the September quarter 2009) and Purchase of vehicles (up 3.2%). Expenditure decreased on Electricity, gas and other fuel (down 6.4%), Clothing and footwear (down 3.1%) and Transport services (down 2.7%).

At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for almost all categories. The largest increases were for Purchase of vehicles (up 2.9% from the September quarter 2009), Health (up 1.5%), Insurance and other financial services (up 1.2%) and Hotels, cafes and restaurants (up 1.1%). The largest decrease in expenditure was for Transport services (down 1.3%) with smaller decreases recorded for Clothing and footwear (down 0.4%), Cigarettes and tobacco (down 0.3%) and Alcoholic beverages (down 0.2%).

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - December Quarter 2009



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

## Consumption

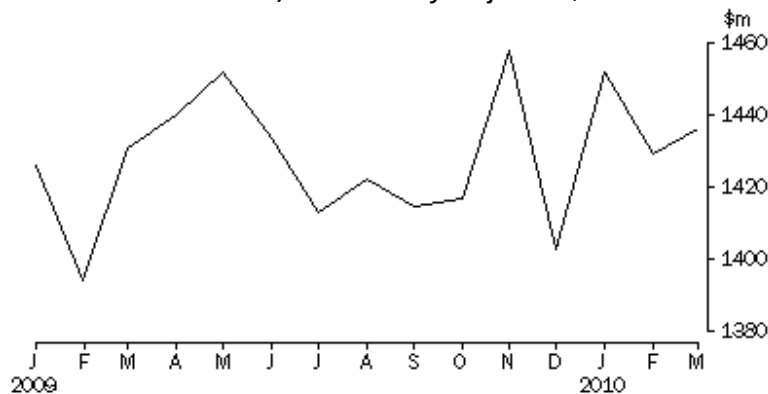


## CONSUMPTION

### RETAIL TRADE

The March 2010 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,436.7m, an increase of 0.5% over the previous month, and 0.4% above the sales reached in the corresponding month of the previous year (\$1,430.8m). The March 2010 estimate is 1.5% below the high of \$1,457.9m recorded in November 2009. Nationally, retail turnover rose 0.3% to \$19,917.3m in March 2010. South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia remained steady at 7.2%.

**RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia**

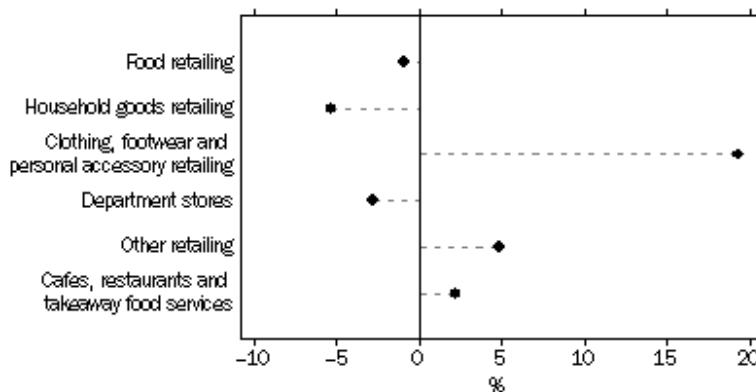


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing March 2010 with March 2009, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing, up 19.4% to \$105.8m, and Other retailing, up 4.9% to \$214.1m.

Household goods retailing and Department stores recorded South Australia's largest industry falls in turnover over this period, falling 5.3% and 2.8% respectively.

**RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from March 2009 to March 2010, South Australia**

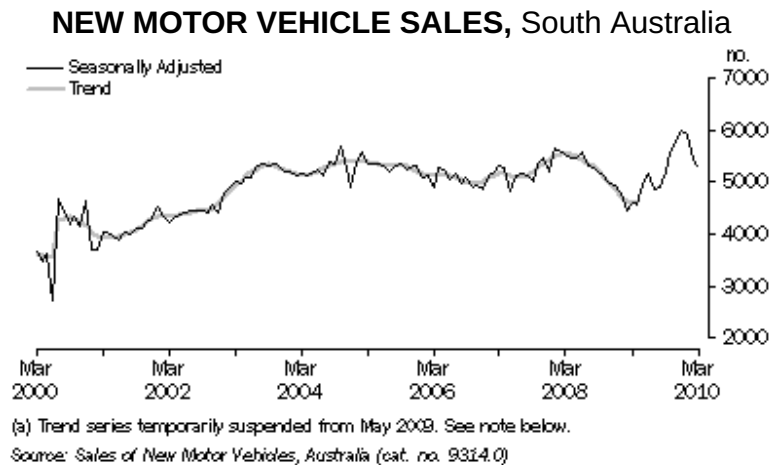


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In March 2010, 3,102 new passenger vehicles and 5,286 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in South Australia.

In Australia, 49,311 new passenger vehicles and 83,245 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in March 2010.



### Note: Suspension of Trend Estimates

Following the Federal Government Budget in May 2009, the eligibility period for the Small Business and General Business Tax Break was extended to December 2009. The rebate level was also increased for small businesses, allowing eligible businesses to claim an increased tax deduction on the purchase of new motor vehicles.

The trend series attempts to measure the underlying behaviour in new motor vehicle sales. In the short term, this measurement may be significantly affected by unusual influences in the original and seasonally adjusted data, like those observed in May and June 2009. If the trend estimates in the publication were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales activity.

The new motor vehicle sales trend series has therefore been suspended from May 2009. The trend series will be reintroduced when more certainty emerges in the underlying behaviour of new car sales.

## Investment



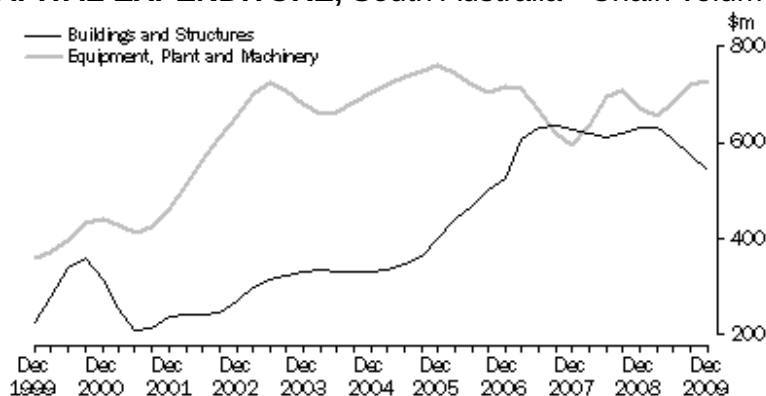
### INVESTMENT

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the September and December quarters of 2009, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure fell by 2.2% to \$1,267m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery rose slightly to \$727m (0.8%), while expenditure on Buildings and structures fell \$34m (5.9%) to \$542m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia rose \$149m (0.5%) to \$27,223m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery rose 4.5%, whilst expenditure on Buildings and structures fell 3.4%.

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures: Trend



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

#### Note: Use of new classification

The frame information and sample design for the Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure have been improved by incorporation of the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), (cat. no. 1292.0), replacing the 1993 ANZSIC, the inclusion of non-employing businesses which contribute significantly to economic activity and integration of updated size variable information for each business on the frame.

These changes have resulted in statistical impacts on our previously published historic data series. This publication and other Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure outputs released on or after November 26, 2009, feature revised historic series which align past published estimates to the estimates including statistical changes introduced from this quarter. An information paper (cat. no. 5625.0.55.001) describing these changes in more detail is available at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au).

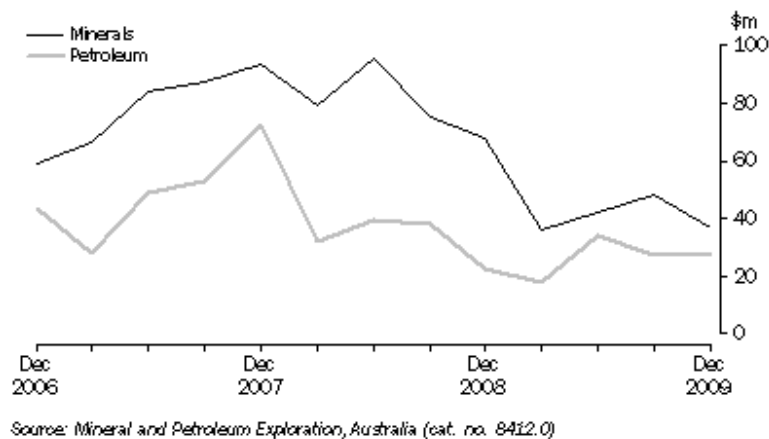
#### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$37.0m in the December quarter 2009; a decrease of 23.3% over the previous quarter and 61.1% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$578.8m in the December quarter 2009; an increase of 3.8% from the September quarter estimate (\$557.4m).

Exploration expenditure on Copper (\$13.4m) and Uranium (\$11.1m) accounted for approximately two thirds (66.2%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the December quarter 2009. A further \$5.7m was spent on exploration for Gold.

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia in the December quarter 2009 was \$28.1m, up 3.7% from the previous quarter. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration also increased (3.7%) rising from \$797.7m to \$827.0m over the same period.

#### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



## Construction



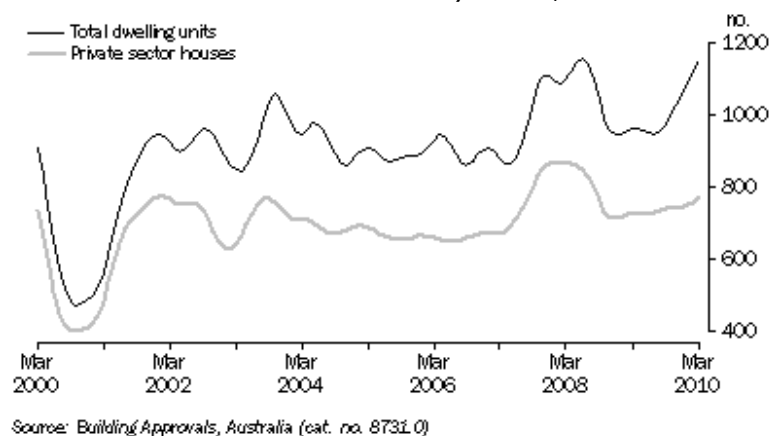
### CONSTRUCTION

#### BUILDING APPROVALS

The number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) has risen for the eighth consecutive month with 1,155 approvals recorded in March 2010. This represents an increase of 2.8% from the previous month. Nationally, the total number of dwelling units approved (in trend terms) rose to 15,514 (1.5%), continuing the upward movement that began in February 2009.

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia rose to 772 in March 2010. Private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling units have fallen from 77.0% in July 2009 to 66.8% in March 2010.

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



In the year to March 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia fell 5.8% over the previous year. Decreases occurred across all statistical divisions with the Northern Statistical Division recording the largest fall (23.2%), followed by the South East Statistical Division (22.6%).

## DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended March 2009		Year ended March 2010	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	8 853	4.8	8 697	-1.8
Outer Adelaide	1 699	8.8	1 534	-9.7
Yorke and Lower North	550	-9.5	455	-17.3
Murray Lands	508	18.1	463	-8.9
South East	530	38.0	410	-22.6
Eyre	314	12.1	261	-16.9
Northern	478	0.2	367	-23.2
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>12 932</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12 187</b>	<b>-5.8</b>

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

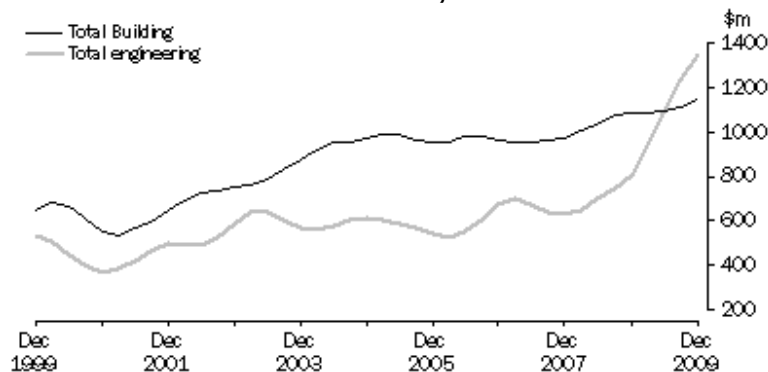
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 3.083MB)

## CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the December quarter 2009, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia rose to \$1,149.8m, an increase of 2.8% over the September quarter.

The trend estimate for the value of engineering work done has more than doubled (114.2%) between the December quarters of 2007 and 2009 (\$628.7m to \$1,346.9m). For the last two quarters, the value of engineering work done has exceeded the value of building work done. This upsurge in engineering construction is the focus of the feature article presented in the April 2010 issue of SA Stats.

### VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain Volume Measures - SA: Trend



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)  
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

## Price Indexes



### PRICE INDEXES

## CONTENTS

[Consumer price index](#)

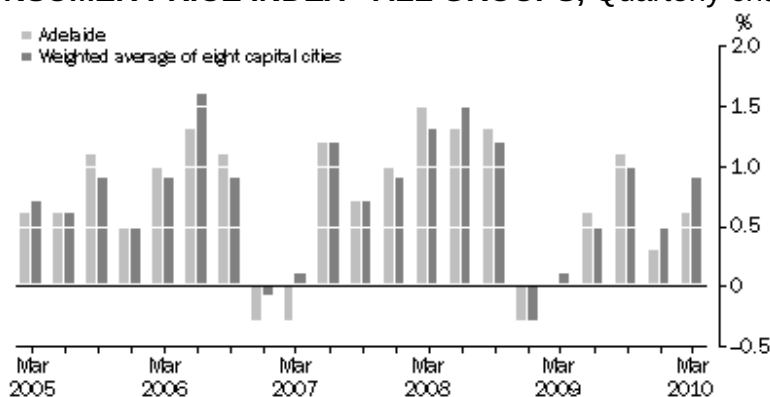
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 0.6% during the March quarter 2010, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.9% in the same period. Adelaide's CPI increased by 2.6% in the year ending March quarter 2010, compared with a 2.9% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

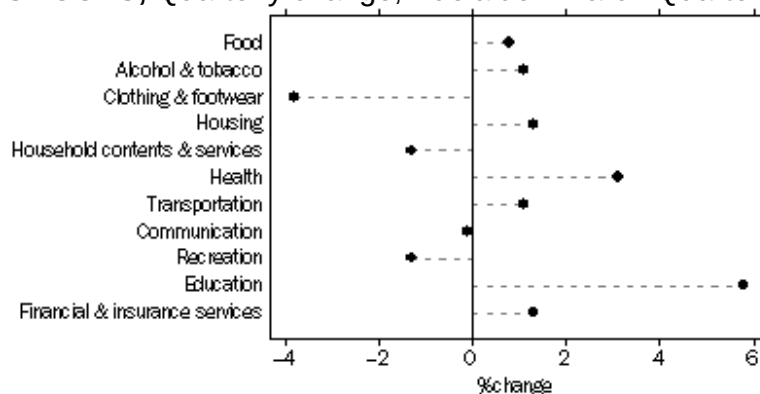
### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Education (5.8%) and Health (3.1%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Clothing and footwear (3.8%), Recreation (1.3%) and Household contents and services (1.3%).

### CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - March Quarter 2010



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

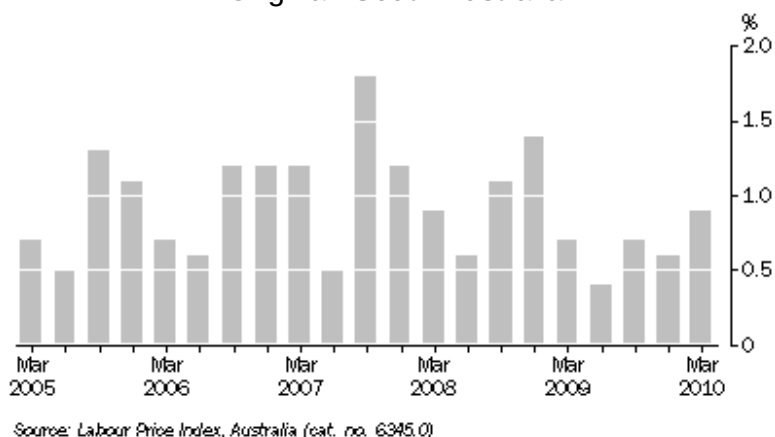
## WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.9% (in original terms) between the December quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010. This was equivalent to



the national increase of 0.9% over the same period.

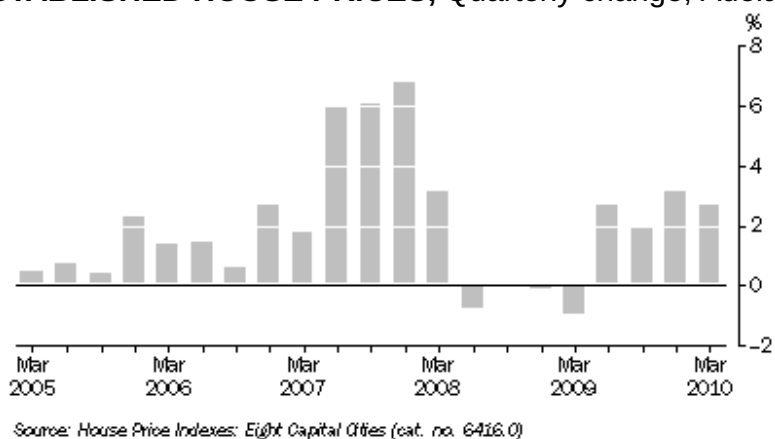
### WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia



### HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that, for the fourth consecutive quarter, the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has increased with the March quarter 2010 2.7% higher than the previous quarter. Price rises were also recorded in all other capital cities between the December quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010 resulting in an increase in the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 4.8% over this period. Brisbane (2.0%) and Adelaide (2.7%) were the capitals with the smallest increases whilst Melbourne (6.7%) recorded the largest increase.

### ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



In the 12 months to the March quarter 2010, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 10.8%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 20.0%. Melbourne (27.7%), Sydney (21.0%) and Canberra (20.6%) recorded the largest increases whilst Adelaide's increase of 10.8% was the lowest of all the capital cities.

## Housing Finance

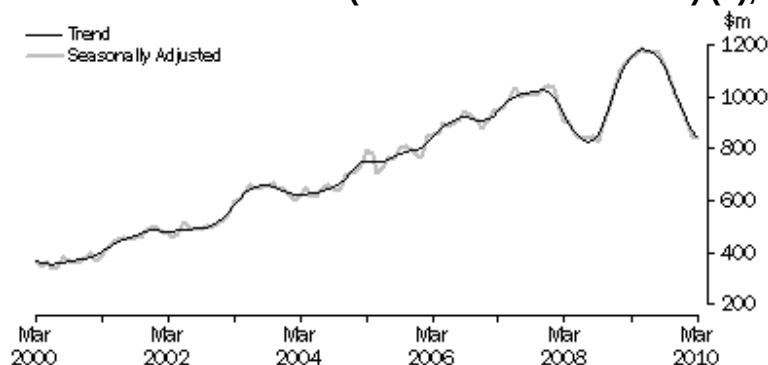


## HOUSING FINANCE

### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia in March 2010 was \$838m, a decrease of 3.9% from February 2010 (\$872m) and the tenth consecutive decrease since the peak of \$1,183m recorded in May 2009. As a result of these decreases, the series has fallen to a level similar to August 2008. Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation was \$13,698m in March 2010, 20.1% lower than the peak recorded in June 2009 (\$17,141m).

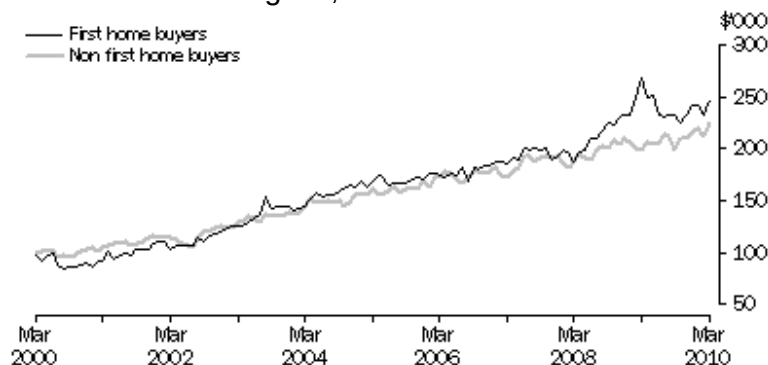
#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



In March 2010, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$228,500, an increase of 6.3% over the previous month, but 18.8% lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$281,400).

In March 2010, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia rose to \$247,700; an increase of 6.3% over the February estimate, and 9.9% higher than the average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$225,400). The average loan commitment of first home buyers is now 7.7% below the peak of March 2009 (\$268,300).

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

# International Merchandise Trade



## INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in March 2010 was \$646m; an increase of 6.5% over February 2010 (\$607m) but 20.0% lower than the value recorded in March 2009 (\$808m).

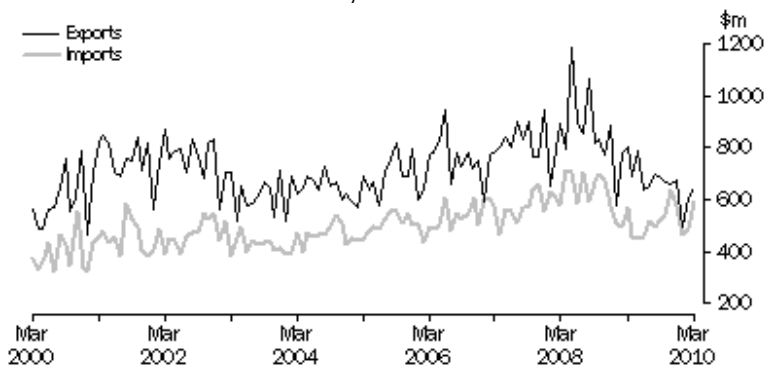
Wine remains South Australia's dominant export commodity increasing in value by approximately \$26m (26.0%) between February and March 2010 and accounting for 19.5% of all exports. Meat and meat preparations (9.1%) and iron ore (6.9%) were the next largest contributors.

The value of Australian merchandise exports for March 2010 was \$16,227m; 18.2% lower than the corresponding month of the previous year (\$19,832m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports rose to \$593m in March 2010. This estimate represents an increase of 22.0% over February 2010 (\$486m) and is 4.3% higher than the value recorded in March 2009 (\$569m).

The value of Australian merchandise imports for March 2010 was \$18,055m; an increase of 18.2% from the previous month and 4.2% higher than the value recorded in March of the previous year (\$17,325m).

### VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

## Water



## **WATER**

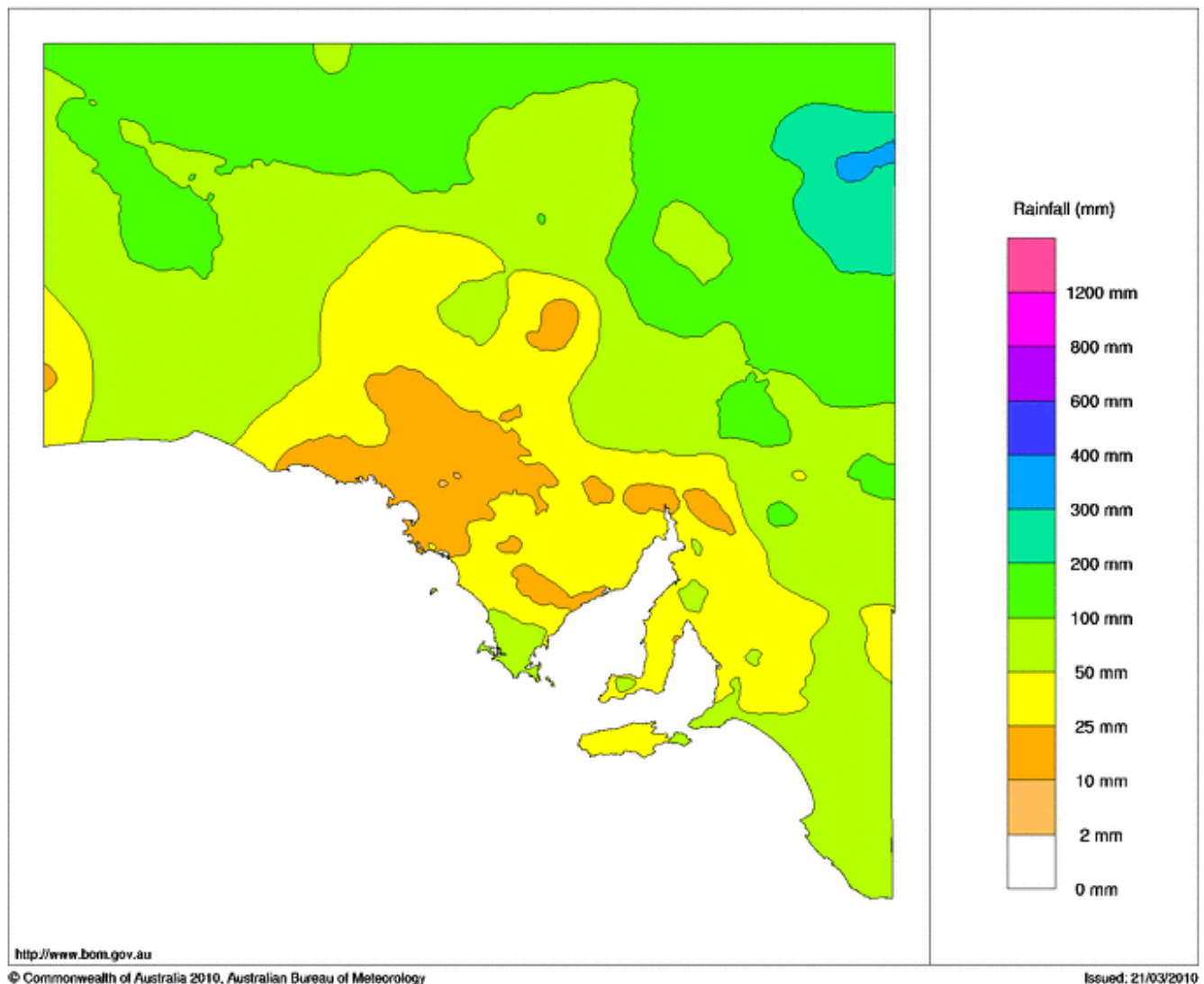
### **RAINFALL**

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia, Summer 2009-10 delivered temperatures well above average with variable rainfall across districts.

Summer rainfall totals across most of South Australia were generally near average, with the exception of the north east which had above average rainfall totals. Pastoral districts produced above average rainfall in December and particularly through February which resulted in a wetter than average summer season.

Agricultural districts further south remained near average, while the northern Eyre Peninsula and the Mount Lofty and Southern Flinders ranges had below average summer rainfall as a whole.

Rainfall totals in the pastoral areas were extremely variable ranging from 20mm to 100mm, with higher localised totals at some locations of over 150mm. Moomba Airport recorded South Australia's highest summer rainfall of 270.4mm, most of this occurring during February. This season represented Moomba's third wettest summer since records began in 1972.

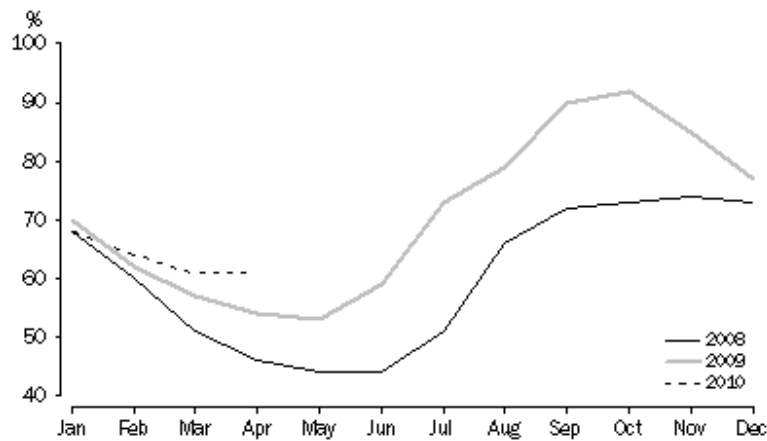


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

## RESERVOIR LEVELS

The Bureau of Meteorology reported generally close to average rainfall in the Adelaide and hills region in April 2010, with the highest rainfall recorded at Mount Lofty (82.6mm). The total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs at the end of April remained the same as in March; 61% of capacity. This level is considerably higher than the levels available in April 2009 (54%) and April 2008 (46%).

**TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE**, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



Source: SA Water daily reservoir levels

## About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

## Interstate Departures from South Australia (Feature Article)

### FEATURE ARTICLE: INTERSTATE DEPARTURES FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA

#### INTRODUCTION

South Australia currently has the slowest population growth of all Australian mainland states. The components of population change are natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration (overseas, interstate and intrastate). Of these components, migration is the most volatile.

Fluctuations in migration reflect changing opportunities in Australia and the varying needs of the population in terms of employment, education and housing (Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006). In this article, only interstate migration will be discussed.

In the 12 months to June 2009, South Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) grew by 1.2%, compared to 2.1% for all of Australia (ABS 2010). A key factor behind this slow growth rate is the state's annual net loss of people due to interstate migration. This issue is highlighted in the State Population Policy (Government of South Australia 2004) and South Australia's Strategic Plan (Government of South Australia 2007). Specifically, the Strategic Plan sets the target of reducing annual net interstate migration loss to zero by 2010, and then sustaining a

net inflow through to 2014.

This article uses data from **Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 2010)**, **Migration, Australia (ABS 2009)** and the **2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS)** to explore trends in net migration and interstate departures from South Australia over the period 1971-72 to 2008-09. Age and gender breakdowns are presented, as well as the origin and destination of people departing South Australia. This gives some insight into the demographic characteristics of migrants, which may assist in achieving the targets set in the state's key planning documents.

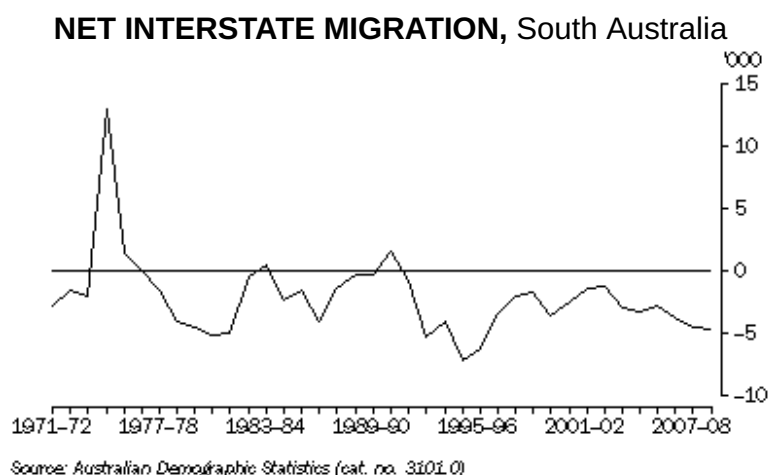
## INTERSTATE MIGRATION

### Net Interstate Migration

Since the ABS began recording interstate migration in 1971-72, there have only been four years when South Australia has experienced positive net interstate migration; 1974-75, 1975-76, 1983-84 and 1990-91. The early migration spike in 1974-75 (net gain of 13,000 people) occurred as many people from Darwin and the surrounding area relocated to South Australia after Cyclone Tracy. The last positive inflow of interstate migrants coincided with a national economic recession, resulting in a net gain of 1,100 people to South Australia from Victoria. Net migration flow between these two states has only been positive for South Australia in four years since 1986-87.

The ability of the South Australian economy to recover from the recession was undermined by the collapse of the State Bank in 1991. The collapse damaged employment prospects, as well as business and consumer confidence, and contributed to the large net outflow of persons from South Australia through the mid 1990s. (South Australian Centre for Economic Studies, 2004) Over the period 1991-92 to 1995-96 the state recorded a net loss of 23,100 people. The net loss of 7,100 people in 1994-95 remains the largest annual net loss ever recorded in South Australia with Queensland and Western Australia the predominant destinations.

With the exception of 2005-06, net losses have again been increasing in the six years since 2002-03. The average annual net loss over this time was in excess of 3,600 people.



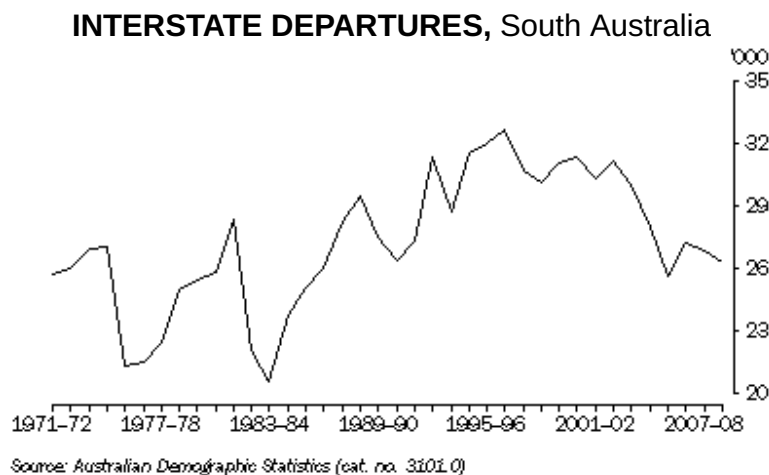
### Interstate Departures

The total number of people moving from South Australia has fluctuated between about 20,000 and 33,000 people each year over the last four decades. The numbers leaving South Australia for other states (i.e., interstate departures) were mainly at the lower end of this range in the

early 1980s. Poor economic conditions and drought affected South Australia at this time, which may have changed migrants' preferred place of relocation. In the five years to 1986, movements between Statistical Divisions (SDs) within South Australia increased dramatically (up 24%) from the previous five-year period. In contrast, the number of interstate departures decreased.

There was also a national decrease in total interstate departures between 1981-82 and 1982-83 (down 14%). In 1983-84, the number of South Australians who migrated to another state was the lowest on record (20,600 people). The number of departures increased over the remainder of the 1980s, and peaked in 1996-97, when a record-high 32,600 South Australians moved interstate.

The number of people leaving South Australia generally declined from 1996-97 to 2005-06, coinciding with a period of continuous economic growth. A twenty-year low was recorded in 2005-06, when 25,600 South Australians moved interstate.



## WHO IS LEAVING SOUTH AUSTRALIA?

### Age Characteristics

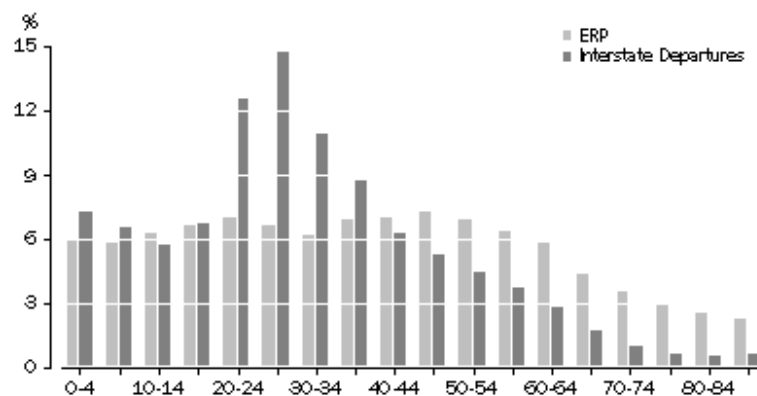
South Australia's migrating population creates many issues for the state, including less people in the workforce and lower fertility rates. The State Population Policy outlines strategies for population growth and renewal, including "reducing the net outflow of young and skilled people" (Government of South Australia, 2004)

People in the 20-39 year-old age bracket have accounted for a substantial proportion of all South Australian departures (over 44% in each year from 1971-72 to 2008-09). Their departure to another state/territory represents a major loss to the South Australian labour force and to the growth of South Australia's population, as these migrants are of a child-bearing age.

People aged 20-39 years accounted for 47% of all interstate movers in 2008-09, while comprising 27% of the total South Australian population. The 0-9 year age group accounted for 14% of interstate departures and 12% of the population in 2008-09. It is likely that children of this age will move with their parents, and hence departures for 0-9 and 20-39 year-olds display similar trends.

### INTERSTATE DEPARTURE AND POPULATION AGE STRUCTURES(a), SA - 2008-09





(a) Age of interstate departures as a proportion of all South Australian departures interstate. Age of all South Australians as a proportion of the South Australian ERP at 30 June 2009.

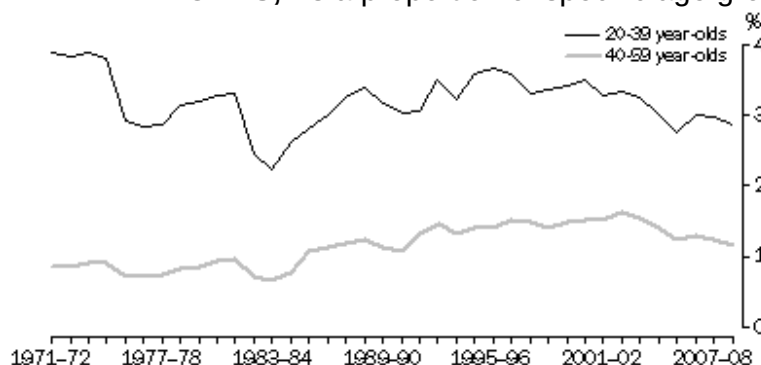
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3301.0), Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0)

It is well documented that South Australia has an ageing population. In the twenty years to June 2009, the proportion of 20-39 year-olds has decreased from 32% to 27% whilst the proportion of the population aged 40-59 years has increased from 22% to 27%.

As the number of South Australians aged 40-59 years has increased in recent years, there has been a rise in interstate departures for this age group. Just under 1% of this group migrated to other states/territories each year during the 1970s and early 1980s. This proportion generally increased to 2002-03, before dropping to 1.2% in 2008-09. This indicates that recently, South Australia is retaining a larger proportion of older, working age adults.

The proportion of 20-39 year-olds who migrate interstate has fluctuated over the last four decades. This proportion increased in the early 1990s, and peaked in 1995-96 (at 3.7%). This underlines the effect of economic events, such as growth and recession, on the migration patterns of young adults.

#### INTERSTATE DEPARTURES, As a proportion of specific age groups(a) - SA



(a) People aged 20-39 or 40-59 on 31 December of the financial year given.

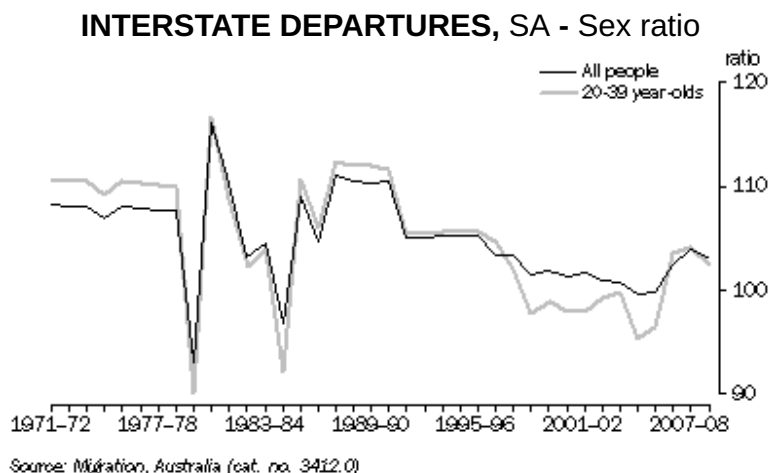
Source: Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0)

#### Sex characteristics

More males than females have departed South Australia for interstate destinations over the last four decades. The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) for interstate departures has been above 100 in all but four financial years since 1971-72. This is despite South Australia's population comprising more females than males.

The interstate departure sex ratio for all people generally decreased in the twenty years to 2005-06. This trend reversed in 2006-07, when the ratio increased to 102. The main driver in

this increase was the 20-39 age group. The interstate departure sex ratio for this age group increased by 7% in 2006-07, and exceeded 100 for the first time in nine years.

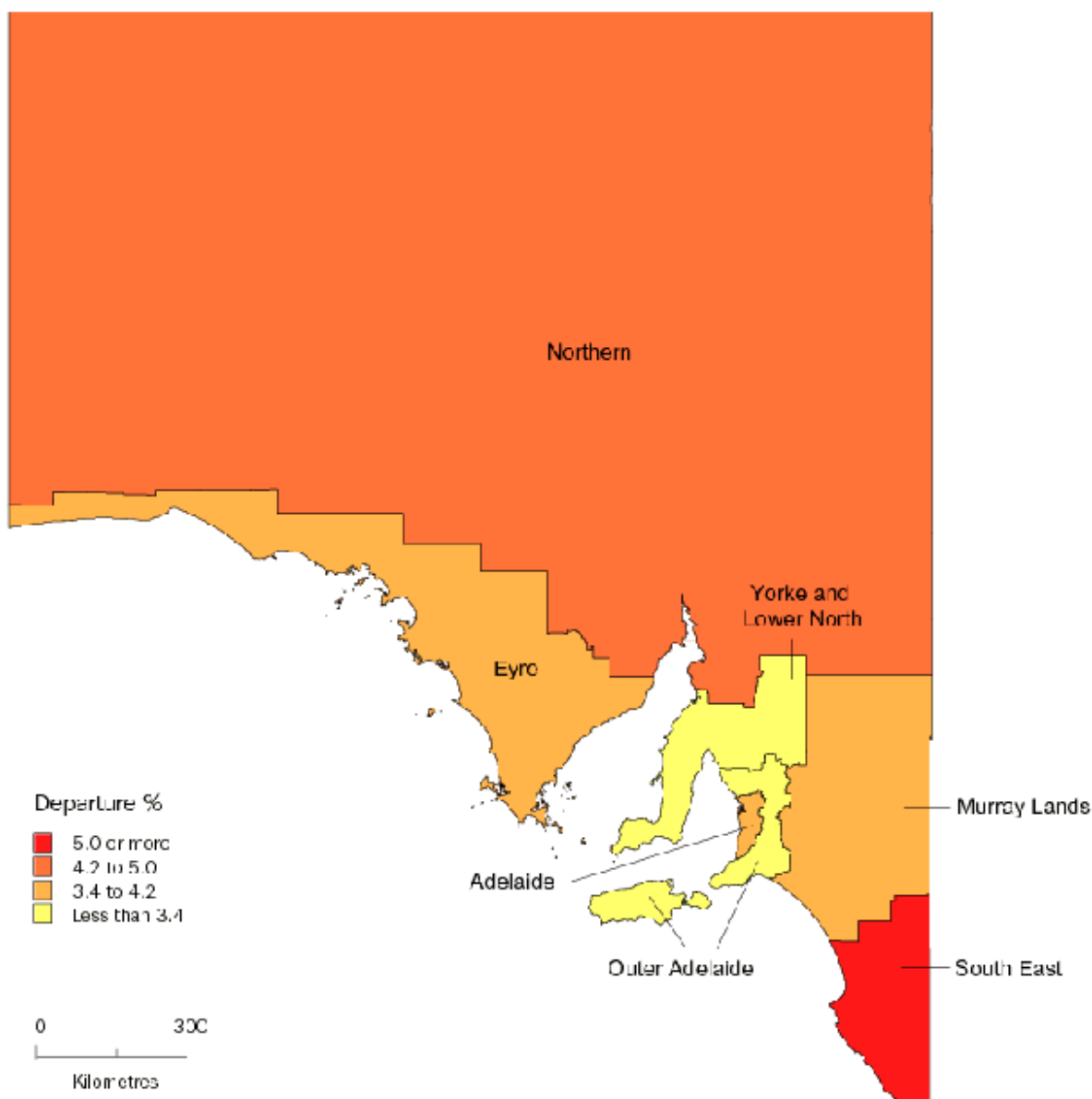


## ORIGIN OF INTERSTATE MIGRANT DEPARTURES

The Adelaide Statistical Division (SD) is the most populated in South Australia and between the 2001 and 2006 Census it recorded the highest number of departures (41,000 people). The SDs with the most departures outside of Adelaide were Outer Adelaide (4,100 people) and Northern (3,800). The Eyre SD had the lowest number of departures from 2001 to 2006 (1,200 people).

Compared to other SDs, the South East lost the highest proportion of its 'Census' population (5.6%) due to interstate departures between 2001 and 2006. The Northern and Murray Lands SDs lost the next highest proportions (5.0% and 3.9% respectively). Higher interstate departure rates could be expected for these three SDs, given that they border other states.

### INTERSTATE DEPARTURES(a), By Statistical Division - 2001-2006



(a) Interstate departures in proportion to 2006 Census count.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

## DESTINATION OF INTERSTATE MIGRANT DEPARTURES

New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland have generally been the most popular destinations for South Australians who move interstate. Of these three states, Queensland was the least popular destination for 1971-76, but the most popular for 2001-06. Over this period of time, there was a decline in interstate departures (as a proportion of total departures) to New South Wales, while departures to Victoria were relatively steady.

### INTERSTATE DEPARTURES<sup>(a)(b)</sup>, By state/territory of destination<sup>(c)</sup>

State	1971-76 %	1976-81 %	1981-86 %	1986-91 %	1991-96 %	1996-2001 %	2001-06 %
NSW	23	25	23	22	22	23	19
Vic.	29	26	26	27	23	29	27
Qld	15	19	21	22	27	23	28
WA	16	13	12	11	11	11	11
Tas.	3	3	3	3	3	3	4

NT	9	10	11	10	10	8	8
ACT	5	4	4	4	4	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Interstate departures from South Australia in the five years between each census from 1971 to 2006, as a proportion of all interstate departures from South Australia.

(b) Excludes those who did not state their current place of usual residence or who were overseas on Census night.

(c) Excludes Other Territories

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Of the South Australians who migrated to another state/territory between 2001 and 2006, the greatest proportions moved to capital city SDs. The most popular city was Melbourne, followed by Brisbane, Sydney and Perth. More than half (53%) of all South Australians moving to these capital cities were aged 20-39 years, with the highest proportion (17%) aged 25-29 years.

The most popular non capital city destination for interstate migrants from South Australia was the Gold Coast, followed by the Northern Territory - Balance SD and the Far North SD in Queensland. These SDs attracted a number of elderly adults. In particular, more 60-79 year-old South Australians moved to the Gold Coast SD (300 people) between 2001 and 2006 than most capital city SDs (excluding Brisbane and Melbourne). Overall, Queensland attracted more 40-59 and 60-79 year-olds than any other state in the five years to 2006.

### **MOST POPULAR DESTINATIONS, By Statistical Division, 2001-06**

<b>SD</b>	<b>Part of state/territory(a)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>%</b>
Melbourne	Vic. CC	9 790	16.8
Brisbane	Qld CC	6 070	10.4
Sydney	NSW CC	5 950	10.2
Perth	WA CC	3 950	6.8
Darwin	NT CC	2 650	4.5
Gold Coast	Qld BOS	2 550	4.4
Canberra	ACT CC	1 990	3.4
Northern Territory - Balance	NT BOS	1 710	2.9
Far North	Qld BOS	1 460	2.5
Sunshine Coast	Qld BOS	1 450	2.5

(a) Capital city (CC) or balance of state (BOS)

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

## **SUMMARY**

The issue of South Australia's loss of population due to interstate migration has attracted attention in some of the state's key planning documents. Highlighted in these plans is the importance of reducing net outflow and retaining "young and skilled people" (Government of South Australia 2004). The analysis of interstate migration data in this article reveals that the number of South Australians moving interstate hit a twenty-year low in 2005-06, and was up slightly from this level in 2008-09. The proportion of working-age adults leaving the state has also generally decreased over the last few years.

Generally, more males move interstate from South Australia than females. However, for 20-39 year-olds, more females departed the state than males in the eight years to 2005-06. This trend has reversed, with young males again driving the interstate departure sex ratio back above 100 in the years that followed.

Further analysis of Census data shows that the South East and Northern SDs experienced the highest loss of people due to interstate departures from 2001-06. Queensland has become the

most popular destination for South Australians who move interstate, and is attracting older migrants. Young adults who migrate interstate are choosing to live in capital cities.

## REFERENCES

ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2006

ABS 2009, Migration, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 3412.0)

ABS 2010, Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2009 (cat. no. 3101.0)

Government of South Australia 2004, Prosperity Through People - A Population Policy for South Australia

Government of South Australia 2007, South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007

South Australian Centre for Economic Studies 2004, Economic Issues No. 8: 'Review of the South Australian Economy 1990-2003' M. O'Neil, P. Neal, A. T. Nguyen viewed 19 May 2010 <http://www.adelaide.edu.au/saces/publications/issues/SAEconomy19902003EIP8.pdf>

Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment 2006, Interstate Migration: At a Glance